

A NEW LOCALITY FOR *LYGODIUM PALMATUM*.—I found a mound about two feet across of this fern growing at the edge of a thicket of *Alnus incana* near Taberg, Oneida County, New York. This station is a few miles farther north than the *Lygodium* locality at Gansevoort, Saratoga County, which was considered to be the northernmost point in the range. The specimen was growing within a few feet of a single specimen of *Kalmia latifolia* and came up from the edge of a clump of *Osmunda cinnamomea*. Other species growing within a few feet were *Betula populifolia*, *Osmunda regalis*, *Onoclea sensibilis* and a species of *Solidago* which was not flowering at the time. The area was quite damp and mossy.

Another site, near the corner of Dutherville and Salt Roads in Oswego County, New York, was reported to me by Mr. Thomas Wood, who said it was the source of the *Lygodium* he was offering for sale in his wild flower catalog and that he had removed it from a field which was subsequently plowed over.—M. DORISSE HOWE, *Division of Science and Mathematics, Utica College of Syracuse University, Utica, New York 13502.*

### Recent Fern Literature

SPORES. FERNS. MICROSCOPIC ILLUSIONS ANALYZED. VOLUME I . . . , by Clara S. Hires. Mistaire Laboratories, Millburn, N. J. 1965.—This is a monumental volume. It consists in large part of superb photographs of fern spores and spore-bearing structures as well as photographs of meticulously fashioned models of spores and spore "tetrads." Its entire raison d'être appears to be the elaborate and detailed elucidation of three rather obvious and well-known facts: (1) Fern spores may be either monolete or trilete. (2) Each of these types may have a number of different appearances when viewed from different aspects. (3) Depending upon conditions of viewing as well as freshness and turgor, the monolete and trilete spore types may